tures. Fessenden did himself great credit by the cool, deliberate, and torturing exposition which be made of the pretences on the other side, and by citing a parallel case where the Executive might

citing a parallel case where the Executive might have marched the army to the Mexican frontier for a hostile purpose, and the House interposed to prevent war. This suggestion took the wind out of the enemy's sais, and those of Butler flapped against the mast as if they had never been inflated even by chivalric gas.

To much commendation cannot be bestowed than its own conscious virtue. Such a one came than its own conscious virtue. Such a one came than its own conscious virtue. Such a one came than its own conscious virtue. Such a one came than its own conscious virtue. Such a one came than its own conscious virtue. Such a one came than its own conscious virtue. Such a one came than its own conscious virtue. Such a one came than its own conscious virtue. Such a one came than its own conscious virtue. Such a one came than its own conscious virtue. Such a one came than its own conscious virtue. faithful discharge of duty and unobtrusive deport-ment in the House, became informed that a female slave was retained in bondage under circumstances which attracted his sympathy and aid. The master was old, infirm and not without a share of humanity. He was willing to sell the woman at a price below her value, rather than she should become the property of dissipated boys. An arrangement was made as to terms, and Mr. Tratton, in his quiet and energetic way, went to work, head-ing the list with a liberal subscription himself, and securing the rest in a single day from members on the Republican side. The papers were executed this morning, and the sun has now set on one slave less. The freed woman will accompany Mr. Traf-ton to his home. This is pure philanthropy, and like mercy,

morey, "____ it is twice blessed:
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."
INDEX.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

All the bills named below have passed the Senate, with the exception of seven, which were disposed of in the manner stated in the notes appended to the

		efore Senate.	For what object.	Amount.
1	Mr	C988	Deepening channel over St Clair Fints	(a) \$45,000
2	Mr.	Cass	Deep, channel over Fista	(2)100,000
10	Mr.	Wright	of St. Mary's River Herbor, Newark, N. J	25 00 (a)\$30,000
14	Mr.	Wate	Hesbor, Newark, N. J. Afouth of Mississippi Riv. Conneaut, Ohio Arhtabuls, Ohio Arhtabuls, Ohio Cinveland, Ohio Month Black River, Ohio Fairport, Ohio Oha Orch Cirk II. Only Harbar of Budklo, N. Y. Harbar of Budklo, N. Y. Soons Bay Caiga Co N. Y.	11,500
16	Mr.	Wade	Huron, Ohio	13,500
17	Mr.	Wade	Achtabula, Chio	13,560
18	Mr	Wade	Cieveland, Ohio	18,500
20	Mr	Wade	Mouth Black River, Onio.	10,000
21	Mr.	Wade	Fairport Onto	18,000 14,530
22	Mr.	Seward	Harber of Huffalo N. Y.	33,000
34	Mr	Seward	Harbor of Duckirk N.V.	30,000
25	Mr.	Seward	Pairport Onto Oak Great Crk L. Outo Harbor of Budalo, N. Y. Harbor of Duklirk N. Y. Soons Bay Caga Co N. Y.	10,000
20	M.	Seward	Sodus Bay, Wayne Co.do. Oswego, New York Steam dredge, L. Ontaria	15,000
29	M.	Seward	Steam dredge, L. Ontaria	7,500
29	Mr.	Seward	Burlington, (breakwater) New York Mouth of Outonagon	36,000
5	Mr	Scuart	Month of Ostonagon	
			River, Michigan. Inflor at Manguotte, Mh. lathor of mouth of Kala- teazoo River, Mich	25,000
6		Stuart	Inthor at Marquotte, Mb.	25,900
7	311.	Stuatt	mazoo River, Mich	20,000
ŭĮ.	Mr.	Stuart	transport mouth bound by w.	
		Chinasa	River, Michigan	(6)40,000
9	air.	Stuart	Harbor mouth Grand River, Michigan	59,000
0	Mr.	Stuart	Brandor mound Brack Lake	
1			Michigan	(40,000
		Stuart	Harbor New Buffalo, Mich.	(c) in low
1			Harbor menth Ciliton River, Michigan Harbor at St. Joseph, Mic. Harbor-piers at Monroe,	10,000
		Stpart	Harbor at St. Joseph, Mic.	20,000
١,	mr.	Stuart	Mtchigan.	10,000
5	Mr.	Stuart	Michigan Harber mouth Muskegon River Missasippi River Missauri River	
1	Mr	Geyer	Mississippi River	100,000
211	541.	Gerer	Missouri River	40,000 100,000 8,000
e v	M	Pratt		102,000
۱	Mr.	Fessenden	Brkwir, Rienmond Isi, Me	50,400
ľ	Mr.	Fessenden	Br'kwater, Postland Me. Brkwtr, Richmond Isl, Me. Br'kwater at Owl's Head	-6000
4				12,010
1	mr.	Summer	Sea wall on Oper and Island, Mass Sea wall on Great Braws-	2,504
ľ	Mr.	Summer	Sea wall on Great Braws-	30,000
		Summer	ter's Island Muss Government work's Plymouth Beach, Mass	13,006
b	Mt.	Summer:	Bawtr, Hysninis h'or Mass Harbor Great Woods fole, Mass. Harbor N. Bedford, Mass. Arkatasa fiver	15,060
1	dir.	Summet	Harbor Great Woods	9.000
1		0	Hole Mass.	2,000 12,000
	Mr	Sabatian	Arkatisas fiver	49,000
6	Mr	Sebustian	Arkanasa River Red River at the Raft. Rocally Racids Up's Miss Harbor Sandiego Cal. Harbor Manitowoe Wis.	100,000
Ы	1.00	Jones of lows.	Hook Riv Rapids, I p': Miss	50,000
8	M-	Dodge	Harber Manitowoo, Wis.	62 789
6	2.5 -	Didge	Starbor Racine, Wir.	11,000
0	Mr.	Dodge	Harbor at Shahoyan Wis.	31,353
2	Mr	Dodge	Harbor at Milwanson Wit	17,500
ï	Mr	Bayare	Delaw's Breakwater, Del.	100,000
6	Mt	Baysrd	Reeds Island, Del.	15,000
d	MIE	Histor.	Reeds Island, Dei	25,000
7	Mr	Dodge	Steam-drooge, Lake Mich.	(4) 25,500
5	Mr.	Peoples	Harbor of Dubuque, Iowa IOhlo River	(c)15,000 90,000
1	Mr	Wade	Harbor of Vermillion, O.	90,000 43,000
8	h t.	Bell	Mich. City, harbor of Ind.	50,00
3	MIT.	Stuart	Libraia River	20,000
•	ME	Trambul	Harbor at Calchago, Ill	50,000 (c)35,000
6	Mr.	Trumbull	Harber at Wankesun, Ill.	(c)35,000
콁	M.I.	Hallory	Harbor of Charleston, S.C.	32,000 50,000
3	Mr.	Seward	Cape Cod Harbor, Mass	50,000 4,000
71	M1	Reid	Cape Fear River, N. C	290,000 (c)20,000
1	Mr.	Sumper	Mich. City, harbor of Ind. Hintois River. Harbor at Cuichago, Ill., Harbor at Waukesin, Ill., Harbor Apalachicolo, Fia. Harbor Apalachicolo, Fia. Harbor of Charleston, S. C. Cape Cod Harbor, Mass. Cape Fran River, N. C. Tututon River, Mass.	5,000
• 8		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	Character of Harris Prate.	
3	Mr.	Fish	East River, New York.	25,07
1	Mr.	Bed of Tenan	Habor of Mobile, Ala	100,00
2	M:	Seward	East liver, New York Bayou Lafourche, La	75.30
2001	478.01	Service Control of the Control of th	Hudann River	100,00 51,00 75,30 7,00
9	M	Benjamin	Atchardaya Bay Falls of Red River Inland pas'e bet. S. Johns	5,00
84			Inland pas'e bet. S. Johns and St. Marys Rivers, Fa	40,70
		Seward	The state of the s	
	Be		he 8th of July by a vote of t	
	25 (0)			
	La	d on the table ected in the Se	in the Senate.	

Te which and amount appropriated in the House bill for improvement of Dea Moines Rapids, Upper Missiasoppi, which bill has passed both Houses. 200,000 From which r av be deducted the sum proposed to be appropriated in the bulls laid on the table or rejected by the Senato. 210,000

Total amount appropriated by bills that have passed

THE ORGANIZATION OF KANSAS AND

NEBRASKA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. T-ibune. Sin: In your remarks on the vote on Gov. Reeder's claims to a seat in the House of Representatives as

Delegate from Kansas, you say, "Cases are frequent of the election of such Delegates in the most informal "and manthorized manner. We are confident the " first Delegate from Kansas, (then called Nebraska) " the Rev. Thomas Johnson, was so elected." This is a mistake, but one I should pass it unnoticed were it not for the injustice it does myself. I was the first Delegate elected to Congress "from

"Kaneas (then called Nebraska) " I was elected by a spontaneous movement of the people, and I came to Washington in accordance with their expressed will, presented my evidences of election, and, though not admitted to a seat in the House, I pressed the interests of my Territory upon the consideration of Congress with such success that a bill for its organization passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, and would have passed the Senate had it been brought to a vote at that session; but unfortunately for the country and for myself, this was not done.

I was elected for the second session of the 32d Congress. In the Autums of the succeding year, (1853), 8 Convention of the People of the Territory assembled at Wyandot and established a Provisional Government -a measure first suggested and the plan proposed by myself. At this Convention I was nominated for reelection. But a portion of the Convention bolted and another Convention was called, at which Mr. Thomas Johnson was nominated as my competitor. The Coief of the Indian Bureau at Washington sided, both by money and personal influence, with my opponent. This I can prove. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was now first agitated, and it was thought unportant to success that the Territory should be represented by one favorable to that measure. Hence the interference And as all the Indian Agents were under the control of the Government they obtained a vary large Indian votes—persons who were not citizens of the United States, nor were willing to become such, and who voted against me, because these Agents told election. But a portion of the Convention boilted and the United States, nor were willing to become such, and who coted against me, because these Agents told them "if they did not do so I would be elected, and "bring them under the white man slaws." But a majority of actual citizens voted for m., yet the certaicate of election was given to my competitor by the Provisional Governor. I contested the election, but the Committee on Elections, to whom the subject was referred, never came to any decision thereon. Mr. Johnson obtained herative employment in the Indian Department, and through the instrumentality of Indian treative made himself rich, and I was taken sice, and have been on the verge of the grave most of the time since.

It was not the policy of the Pro-Slavery party to have the country north of 30° 30°, known as Nebraska,

open for settlement at all; and for that reason it was set apart for Indian colonization, and its settlement by white men was forbidden by law under heavy peralties. The few whites there were there by suffe ance and by lie use. But circumstances, which it is not necessary for me here to relate, impelled me to urge upon the people of the Territory tie necessary of a Territorial organization. I met with many difficulties, are on one occass on was threatened with imprisonment by the commanding efficer of one of the military posts in the Territory, for my attempt at "revolution," as he called it.

in the Territory, for my attempt at "revocation," as ne called it.

But to give a history of my early struggle in behalf of Nebraska, (then including Kansas), would take more time than I have inclination to spare. Yet I can say, without fear of refutation, that but for my efforts there would not now be either Kansas or Nebraska open to the settlement of the white man. I have sacrificed much money and more time than any other living man in the cause of Kansas, and have never received one card in return—not even the usual mileage and per in the cause of "Kausas, and have never received one cent in tetum—not even the usual mileage and per clam hitherto paid to informal Delegates. Then do not, I beg of you, deprive me of the honor to which I am entitled. I have paid deadly enough for it, and thirk I should have fud credit for what I have done. In your Almanae of the current year you have done me similar injustice, and I trust you will make the correction in both cases.

In regard to Gov. Reeder, I entirely agree with you. He ought to have been admitted, and I so ureed whenever I had a Congressman's ear, without reference to the man, I mean Reeder), who, to tell the truth, is very far frem being without sin, although, had he even done his duty as Governor of Kausas, the present condition of affairs could hardly have been averted—it

dition of affairs could hardly have been averted—it was a pregone conclusion.

Yours respectfully,
Washington, D. C. Aug 6, 1856.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Friday, Ang. 3, 1856.

A treaty was signed yesterday by the head men of the Creek Nation and the Secretary of the Interior, by which the former are to receive for their Alabama land claims, &c., a million of dollars. Two hundred thousand of this is to be applied to agricultural purposes, and the balance per capita. The delegation leave to norrow for the West.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.
The S-nate passed the House bill granting a million and a half series of land to Mississippi for radioad pur

Poses.

The Senate passed several private bills, and then, after discussing it nearly five bours, adopted the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, that no farther legislation was necessary to enable R. W. Thompson to receive \$42,000 for services rendered the Menomonee

Mr. WELLER moved the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, but there being no quorum present the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURN (Mr.) reported a resolution to pay Gov. Reeder milesge and per diem to the time that his claim to a seat as delegate from Kansas was deciced. Adopted by 23 majority.

The House then considered the bill making appropriations for Lighinouses, Coast Surveys, Custom-Houses, Marine Hospitals, &c.

An amendment appropriating \$300,000 for the continuation of the Washington Aqueduct was lost by 25 majority.

majority.

The proceedings were dull, and without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, August 7, 1856. A dispatch from Memphis states that in Crittenden County, Arkansas, the whole American ticket is elected, and that the State has gone by a large majority for Yell, the American candidate for Governor.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

Sr. Louis, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856. Calloway County gives Ewing over Polk 300 ma-

Arderson, American, for Congress, beats Richmond, Democrat, about 250 in the county.

Scott County gives 180 majority for Ewing. Lincoln County gives Polk 300 majority, and Richmond, Democrat, for Congress, about the same.

RENTUCKY ELECTION.

Louisville, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856. Thirty-six counties heard from, mostly complete, give the Americans a majority of 2,073, which is a Democratic gain on the vote for Governor in 1855 of

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856. The following counties in Kentucky give American

Woodford County, 211; Lincoln, 200; Boyle, 300; Garrad, 415; Clarke, 595; Spencer, Davis, Larue, Mead, and Breckenridge counties, also give small American majorities. Scott County gives 450 Demoeratic majority, and Trimball has gone Democratic by a small majority.

IOWA ELECTION.

DUBUQUE, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856. The following counties give the following Republican majorities:

Scott County, 360; Henry, 870; Desmonies, 80; Louisa, 360; Jefferson, 300; Van Buren, 200; Worth. irgton, 500; Jackson, 150; Muscatine, 300; Linn, 500; Buchanap, 250; Delaware, 120; Clayton, 400; Iowa, 200; Fayette, 100; Black Hawk, 250; Johnson, 300; Cedar, one town, 150. Total Republican majorities received 4,360.

Dubuque gives 800 and Lee 250 Democratic major-Timothy Dairs and Samuel R. Curtiss, Republicans,

are elected to Congress.

The State is claimed by the Republicans by 5,000

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8, 1856.

A dispatch has been received here from Burlington Iowa, stating that the Republicans have carried everything-the State ticket, Congress, and the Legisla-

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH, Friday, Aug. 8, 1816. Wake, Johnston, Orange, Alamance, Guilford, Rowan and Davidson Counties, have been heard from with large Democratic gains in all, except Guilford, where Gilmer gains 400. In these counties the Democtats gain five members of the Legislature. Paul C. Kemern is elected to the Senate in Organe County, which is a Democratic gain.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Aug. 8, 1856. New-Hanover County gives 950 majority for Bragg -a large Democratic gain. Columbus County gives 270 majority for Bragg-a large Democratic gain. Brutswick has gone American by 89 majority, which is a gain for Gilmer.

RICHMOND, Friday, Aug. 8, 1856. Halifax County gives two Democratic Representatives, and probably an American Senator.

In Northampton County two Democratic Repre entatives and a Democratic Senator are elected. Wayne County gives Bragg 100 majority, and in Hertford he has a small gain.

The returns generally show that Bragg is elected. WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, August 8, 1856. The returns are meagre; they indicate the election of Bragg. So far, the Americans gain three Members of the Legislature.

MICHIGAN, IDEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN-

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856.

The Democratic State Convention met vesterday, and nominated Alpheus Fech, formerly United States Schaler, for Governor, and E. H. Lathrop for Licut. Governor. Presidential Electors and the other State officers were also nominated. The Convention adopted Auti Maine law resolutions.

THE OHIO RIVER. PITTSBURGH Friday, Aug. 8, 1856.
There is twenty inches of water in the chauteting, the Ohio River, and it is falling.

E Gould	1 (O A Clergyman of P. E.	2 00
Fife	1 Col. A. Clesyman of P. E.	5 (4)
Mary Smith	1 co A W Allen	1 60
G Lefter gwell	I to L. M. Price	00
L O webster	I on P F Hall	.00
W. B Lyman	1 00 H. Hall	0.1
M. J. Store	1 00 F. Merri	100
J. Care	1 or C. E. Merrini,	00
J. W. Spell	1 00 Samuel Heach	00
M. Lewis	1 of Franklin Beabe 1	600
Widow E. Tyler	0 50 C Pomerov	00
T. T. Grant	1 00 O. C Chapin	00
A. N. Parmeles	1 00 A. Pierce.	00
Rev. Mr Keyes	1 00 Myron Admins	043
Mir. A. Land	1 00 D. C. Buckland	00
J. Hicks	1 90 Los Bacon, jr	00
B. Hammond	S 00 H. C. Linatony	00
Hilleda e	1 00 Wm Robertson	00
S Hill	3 00 William Alberston	00
J B M	1 to W. Wiener	00
J Day	1 co J. P. Wilson	36
J. D. Lenter	1 00 J. Paddock	CA
B. M. Brickheil	1 00 A B Mathres	66
N. P. Atkirsen, Wheel-	2 00 F. M. Peck	00
Geo. Warger	1 00 it Maning	00
P. Beinett	1 00 A Hammond	00
G. J. Price	5 00 Gen. Maxwell 1	60
Dr. W. R. Cowden	1 00 James Fuller	00
S. English	1 (0 W. Symonds	00
H. S. Wheeler	1 00 G. Kellogg ir.	00
J. Boeworth	1 00 S. A. Groves 1	00
A. Mechanic	1 00 O. B. Smith	00
L. Timberlake	1 00 A. N. Dinock 1	00
" Graham	1 to J. B Lyvece 1	00
H Grover	2 00 R. C. Bell	00
W. Wakefield	1 00 J M. Schofield	60
O. K. Muage	1 00 E. Symonds	00
Jaa W. Pope	1 60 P. Talcott	00
M-a. Pope	1 (6 W. W. Pulafer 1	00
J. Attrell	1 00 H. F. Fiske	10
L K.	0 30 Friend 1	00
W. R. Smith	1 00 F. Keney	00
O. Sackett.	1 to D. Locmiss	00
J. M. Barrows	1 (0 G. A. Or res 3	00
E. D. Merrick	1 co S L Hickor	00
J. D. Loving	2 00 J. L. Dunham	00
Rlack Republican	1 00 C. L. Clark	00
J. M. Percy	5 00 J. B. Beckwith 1	00
E. Wright	1 60 E. Bewns	00
A. B. Wright	2 00 A. M. Th. mpson 1	CO
A. Burr	1 00 George Kellogs 5	00
Danville, Pa	10 00 J. B. Maynari 1	00
L. Moody	2 00 W. Story 1	00
E. D. Valslyck	1 00 L. Webitet 1	00
A Country man	1 0 R. S. Lewis	00
F. Lippit cott	1 00 James Silcoz 1	O(s
A small sum for a large	5 (0) Total 52 881	79
N. Coleman	5 coi	
		1

FROM BOSTON.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856. It so happened, the day I put my last letter to you into the post-office, that I had to stay in town over night. For, though I am your Occasional Correspondent from Boston, and notwithstanding the incredible pains I am at to tell you every thing your paper would be imperfect without, I trust you have too good an opimon of me to suppose that I could be staying in town at this season of the year. It would be as fatal to one's character as to be seen in London in September. If I were capable of such an action, I should have at least the virtue to deny it, shutting up the front of my house, living in the back rooms, and stealing out of the back door when nobody was looking. But, then, sny-body may be in town at the most forbidden times. for a special occasion, and this was my case on the night in question. But I was puzzled to know what to do with myself that evening. Not an acquaintance in the city, and not a theatre open. I had about made up my mind to go and see the performing elephant at Dan Rice's Circus, under a forming elephant at Dan Rice's Circus, under a tent on the waste ground at the bottom of the Common, which is pleasantly called the Public Garden, because of the potentiality which exists of there being a Garden there at some good time coming, when my eye luckily fell on a placard announcing a necting in Fancuil Hall of all in favor of the election of Miliard Fillmore to the Presidency. Of course, I at once jumped at the chance of seeing the Fillmore Elephant perform in chance of seeing the Fillmore Elephant perform in Fancuil Hall for nothing, instead of seeing Dan Rice's go through his motions under a tent for a quarter of a dollar.

I would not have you infer from this fact that I am a Fillmore man yet. No: I remain on the fence, open to inducements from any quarter. Scaled proposals will be received for some time longer. In the mean time, I make free to amuse naself with such humors of politics as come in my way. So I went to the Fillmore meeting, and give you my word I don't believe Dan Rice's er tertainment could have been half as entertaining or his Elephant bave played half as comical tricks as this one. I had to take a standee, as the boxes were all full, and the pit has no seats, the few in the orchestra and about the stage being reserved for particular patrons of the company. The house was well filled; but it seemed as if there were quite as many Fremont as Fillmore men, judging from the noise when his name was first mentioned by the Manager in his introductory speech. This I was surprised to hear, masmuch as he was immediately pronounced to be a Southern Pro-Slavery Democrat. Indeed, the chief objection to him on the part of the Manager seemed to be that he wasn't Anti-Slavery enough. Soon after the curtain rose, a portion of the company made what is technically termed, I belive, the Grande Entrie, bearing a variety of banners, among them two which were not unfurled. Manager received them, and announcing that they symbolized, the one Frencht, and the other something 1 lost, but obviously semething very different from him , shock them out upon the air and told the audience that they might choose between the

The one, which shadowed fourth your hero, presented no less a personage to the view than the Pope of Rome, with tiara on head, and crosier in fist. This was a surprise to me, I confess. Of course, I knew that Mr. Fremont was a Catholic; but I had no idea hefore that he was the Pope. bir. Fremon was a Catholic; but I had no idea before that he was the Pope. I don't wonder that his nomination has struck terror into such masses of our respectable Know Nottings and Democrats. The other banner contained a dimmished copy of the counterfeit presentment of the Fat Girl that used to hang on the outer walls of Barnum's Museum, and I dare say does still. What the Fat Girl had to do in the matter I had not philosophy enough in my composition to divine. As soon as these two works of art were displayed, a mixed howl went up, formed of shouts and groans and hisses. Obviously, either the Pope or the Fat Girl did not meet the state of mind of the assembly. Presently, a heroic fellow scaled the plat-form and seized the Papal ensign and broke the staff, and the proud banner disappeared in the tide of fight. The martyr himself was knocked down and well pummeled by the garrison of the plat-form he had invaded, and appeared to be nearly killed. Of course, it was supposed by the whole meeting that he was some Republican more zealous than wise, who had thus resented what he esteemed an affront to his candidate. But it was no such thirg at all, as it afterward evolved. It was a stalwart Know Nothing, so full of righteous indignation against the Pope that be could not keep his fingers off him. It was some time before be could define his position so as to stay the wounds of his friends. If such be "faithful," as Solomon says they are, he certainly had no reason to com-plain of the fidelity of his friends. When the true state of the case was understood, this true martyr was comforted and refreshed as well as

bodily by the bystanders. At other attempt or two was made to rear the berner "tern but flying," but its appearance was the eignal of such renewed uproar that it was situch at last. — h Mr. Erastus Brooks, an em.

circumstances would permit, and carried out

inent performer from your city, appeared upon the boards and had an encouraging reception. This was reward enough for me, had I not had the prelimitary divertissement of the downfall of the Pops.
These eyes have looked upon the face of that great

man. They have rosted upon the face of that great man. They have rested on the ample expanse of his white waistcoat and are satisfied. You may have heard him speak. If not, I shall not do him the injustice to describe his oratory. It is enough to say that in matter and in manner, in substance to say that in matter and in manner, in substance and in form, in thought and in expression, it was The New York Express in black coat and ounta-leons and white waistcoat. Could Panegyric her-s, if, supposing her personified and to do her best, more? The entertainments of the evening concouled with some ground and lofty tumbling (rer) lofty, some of it) by Mr. David Paul Brown, of Ph iladelphia. I could not think that he appeared to so much advantage as on the scene where he has so often distinguished himself as the friend and advocate of the most oppressed and in-jured of our countrymen. I saw and heard him there on a truly historical occasion—the first hearing under the Fugitive Slave Bill-when he appeared as counsel for the slave and procured his discharge. I shall never forget the expression of Grier's face as he scolded the claimant for not having get up his case properly, so that he had to discharge the man-and that after be had stretched the law to the attermost to give him a chance to perfect it. It was a new edition of Jeffreys with additions and expendations. But Mr Brown's store of good works in this kind is so large that a f-w political ragaries will be passed lightly over in making up the account of his life.

It is rather odd. I should have forgotten to say anything in my last about the Burlingaine and Breoks duel. Your Own Correspondent expressed Brooks duel. Tour Own Correspondent expressed the sense of this community, that it would have been better pleased could Mr. Burlingame have answered Brooks as Mr. Wilson did. But if, as I suppose is the fact, he does hold to "the tribunal of twelve paces" as an Appellate Jurisdection of the last resort and so could not take that ground. it is a thousand pities that he should not have re-fused to meet Brooks on the ground that the perpetrator of a felonious assault, attended with such ircumstances of cowardice and cruelty, was no more entitled to the equal satisfaction of a gentle man than a felon just discharged from the peni-tentiary for a similar offense would be. There is no equality in such a meeting. It was the recogmition of Brooks as a gentleman in his first com-munications with him that gave the people here-abouts a kind of disgust at the whole business at first. It is generally agreed, however, that Mr. Burlingame stands now much better than at any time, the fighting hypothesis being conceded. No-body doubts that he did mean to fight, and that body doubts that he did mean to ught, and the body doubts that he did mean to ught, and the selection of Canada for the place of meeting was a proof of it. To be sure, The Advertiser had a twaddling article about "his having aphad a twaddling article about "his having aphad a twaddling article about the place for the "pointed a scemingly impossible place for the "duel!" As if two days were too much to devote to a pilgrimage to a piace where one was going to risk all his days! And it must be within the memory of the senior editor of The Advertiser that the parties to one of the two or three fatal duels ever ought by Boston men, thought it not too much to tought by Boston men, thought it not too much to take a journey to Canada, and in midwinter too, I think, for the purpose, some forty years ago, when it must have taken a week or ten days hard traveling to get there. When men are in earnest about a business like that, they don't stickle about a tride of hundreds of miles, more or less.

Brooks's pretense of bodily fear in crossing New-Jersey and New-York, though very likely real enough, was none the less laughable. It certainly enough, was none the less laughable. was a case of "fearing each bush an officer." But, or the other hard, the danger of Mr. Burlingame in a Slave State would have been more than imaginary. Suppose Brooks had shot him in Virginia, of course he would have been unmolested, and probably would have had a triumphal entry into Richmond, and a public dinner. But if Burlingame had shot Brooks, does any one believe the matter would have rested there? There is just as much law in Virginia against dueling as in Ma-sachus-tts. Would Gov. Wise have suffered the laws of his State to be broken by a New-Englander with impunity? There would have been no need of appealing to Judge Lynch. The regular criminal process would have sufficed either to sacrifice him by form of law, or to drive him into exile to avoid it. There can be no safety for any Northern man if he fight a duel with a Southany Northern man it he light a duet with a South-ern one in any Slave State. Congress should set apart a portion of the Ten Miles Square to answer this necessity. Rhode Island used to be the field of honor to which Massachusetts men resorted to settle their little affairs of this sort. About twenty years ago the last duel was fought there between a gentleman of this city and Joseph Leawell Jones of North Carolina, commonly called Sheese Jones, from his residence there. After it was over, the from his residence there. After it was over, the Governor of R. I. was disposed to make some *tir about it, upon which it was said (for I don't vouch for it) that Shocco wrate to his Excellency, advising him to be quiet, and to his Excellency, advising him to be quiet, and to consider that it was a great compliment to a little State which Major Neah once proposed to put in his breeches pocket to have gentlemen use it for such honorable purposes. If he should be trou-blesome, the only difference it would make would be that the parties would take their stand on the other side of the opposite frontiers and fire across the State! It seems to me that some such arrange-ment should be made as to duels between Northern and Southern men. The only safe place for both parties will be exactly along Mason & Dix-on's Line. The Northern combatant should stand on the Free side of the Line, and the Southern men on the Slave side, and fire across it! With this purely gratuitous suggestion, I leave the sub-BYLES,

WATERING-PLACE EXPLORATIONS. NIAGARA.

From Our Special Correspondent. NIAGARA FALLS, August 7, 1856. It takes new just nineteen hours to leave the Hudson River Railroad depot at New-York and be set down at a hotel here; that is, leaving at 5 in the aftertoon, and traveling express night and day. The drawbacks to a pleasure trip, consisting in being shut up eighteen hours of that time in the cars, are not worth speaking of, but added to that, there are some other abstractions from one's gayety which are habitually practiced in American cars, and which might with a little attention and good feeling be remedied. One of these is the practice of seizing on a seat which may be vacated momentarily by the original and rightful party. Such ruffianism as this would never for a moment be endured in any country save where, in some particulars the rudest license is practiced by coarse natures,

under the belief that it exhibits equality and liber ty. It is not unusual to see a gentleman surrende ty. It is not unusual to see a gentleman surrence, his sent rather than make a scens. It argues heinous neglect on the part of the company, the heinous neglect on the part of the company to he its rules are not so thoroughly understood to be its rules are not so thoroughly understood to be like the laws of the Medes and Persians, that they cannot be violated. The only thing that makes the longitudinal barbarism of railroad car-seats enduraable is the understanding that a muddling up of persons and parties at least does not deprive one of a seat. Another deflection from the rightful claims of a pleasure trip consists in the nasty personal habits of so many Americans, neither too poor nor obscure to travel. At my side was a man spitting tobacco juice, and talking with a set of tobacco-spitters. The execrable filthiness of such a proceeding was esthetically varied by another man, who had a cold in the head, and had left his pocket kandkerchief at home, and blew his nose with his fingers. Then, as another social tint in keeping with this, I observed several times strangers walk hopelessly up and down the car expecting that scane one of the parties occupying two seats instead of one would have the courtesy to offer the wrongfully held one; and, indeed, a gentleman may well hesitate to ask as of a right a place alongside of a man who has not the first idea of courtesy. It requires consideration, whether a day shall be spent along-side of a man, by means of asking a place next him. when the necessity of such an operation shows the sitting party to be unfit for the associa-Manners and nastiness considtion of gentlemen. Manners and nastiness considered, every reason exists why, for persons who know how to behave themselves, and are dis-

posed to pay for the privilege, in this free and enlightened country, there should be cars with scate arranged on the European plan, lo-gi-

tudinally placed, and subject to the most rigid discipline, as they could be, each compartment holding but four persons.

One more growl: A redeeming point in the character of Americans is the habit of vacating a seat when a woman presents herself in a crowded car or omnious. But it is remarkable that American wemen make no acknowledgment, as a general thing, for such courtesy. They possess them-selves of such seats pretty much as if a dog had vacated them, without a bow or ackonwledge ment. Are such manners feminine, to say the

This portion of the country has been dismally deprived of rain. For nine weeks, a farmer tells me, there has been but one hour's shower-a thing me, there has been but one nour's snower—a thing unprecedented. His crops of wheat, barley, po-tators, &c., all except rye, are well-nigh ruined. He complains, likewise, that the land is held in too large parcels, and that it is impossible for a poor man in this region to buy a farm, and moreover his gains are so small as a laborer, that with a family depending on him, he cannot save the means to enterate. He pointed out various parcels of land held at \$80 and \$100 an acre, complaining that the purchase of a farm, even a small farm, was impossible to the laborer. He considered the institution of Slavery as the chief curse on the head of the laboring white man of the North, and said his neighbors were of that way of thisking, being in an immense majority for Fre-mont. He grieved that Young America in the country knew too much—more than the greyheads—that it would not read the lessons of Dr. Franklin, &c. So it will be seen that Jefferson's sore on the body politic is, like the far-removed regions of Western New York in certain matters, adverse to

economic simplicities.

What characterizes the company at Niagara is its touch-and-se quality beyond all other gay Summer councils. People stay a weeker a month at Newport or Saratoga. Here they often "do up" the guide-book in a day or two and are off. And yet it would seem that the noblest landscape permon on God's earth, the great waterfall, might be read to contrite hearts and love-dimmed eyes for days and nights. Each heur that the student of this fluent page of nature gazes on it, he becomes not only more dissevered from the things of the earth, earthy, but the sublimest fullness, nobleness, head, heart and eve-sufficing majesties of the scene are more and more crescent the longer he stays.

THE HEART OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISBURG, August 6, 1856. Although personally unknown to you, yet I deem it my duty to the cause of Freedom and FREMONT, to warn you against believing the many ridiculous stories that are circulated from this place. In your paper of to-day, you have a dispatch announcing the renomination of the Hon. John C. Kunkel for Congress by an American County Convention. This is not the fact, and no such Convention was held at all. But a regular Union Convention of all the opponents of the present corrupt National Administration was regularly called and held, in which the Fremont men, Fillmore men, Americans and all others so opposed, were represented and the ticket thus nominated is represented by at least fire Fremont men out of eleven candidates. Our able Congressman has proved true to the cause of Freedom, and will prove true to Fremont. We have two Fremont papers in this county (Dauphin), with large circulations, and Fillmore none. In Lebanon County, part of this Congressional District, two papers are publisted, which preferred Fillmore sometime since but they have both hoisted the Fremont flag within the last two weeks. Such are the signs in this part of the State and Congressional District, and we are gaining largely daily. We have a large Fremont Club established in this borough, and all the Old-Line Whigs are openly for Freedom and Fremont.

SUSQUEHANNA.

IOWA ELECTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune DAVENCORT, Iowa, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1856. I wa, "the first Free Daughter of the Missouri Compremise," declared herself nobly yesterday for Freedom and Frement. This (Scott) County fairly indientes the result in the State. In this county, at the last election in April, the Democratic (so-called) ticket and a majority of 351 votes. Yesterday this county gave the Republican ticket a majority of nearly 400 votes, notwithstanding a loss in consequence of the issue being complicated with local questions. On the discribitrassed issue of Freedom and Slavery, is No-vember next, Iowa will roll up a majority of 8,000 votes for Fremont, the enthusiasm and confidence of whose friends and supporters are unbounded.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

-A Mr. Filbert, a Fillmoreite, stated in a speech at Rending, Penn., last Monday, that Col. Fremont was for the total abolition of Slavery everywhere and the

issolution of the Union. -It is reported that Mr. J. Glancy Jones of Penn. as been fixed on as Mr. Buchanan's Minister to Eupland. He will be appointed, we presume, at the same ime that Col. Forney is made Secretary of State, August Belnont Secretary of the Treasury, Dav. E. Sickles Secretary of War, and Issiah Rynders Col-

lector of New York. -A great mass meeting 'of the friends of Fremont and Dayton was held in a grove at Kittery, Me, on the 4th inst. Ichabed F. W. Euxey, Haunibal Hamlin and others made speeches, Mr. Hamlin was received with great enthusiasm. They say Maine is alive for Hamlin and Fremont.

—A correspondent at La Mode, Bureau County,

Ill., says there is hardly any political division among the people there; everybody is for Fremont, A great Republican meeting was held in that county on the 4th. Messrs Lincoln, Knez, Cook, Lovejoy and Stiph made speeches.

-The male members of the New York State Teachets' Convention, now in session at Troy, were can-vassed as to their Presidential preferences on Thursday the 7th; 129 were for Fremont, 25 for Buchapan, 24 for Fillmore, 2 for Gerrit Smith, and 24 undecided.

-The Frement Club at Honesdale, Penn., held its econd meeting on the 6th inst. It was a cheering meeting. They say Wayne Co. will give Fremont 800 -A correspondent writes to say that a story in The

Fayress that Wappingers Falls, Dutchess Co., is for Filmere, is all bosh. There are more Buchaneers than Fillmereites there, and more Fremonters than both; so says our correspondent. -The M bile Evening News (Fillmore), in alluding

to the fact that The New Orleans Deutsche Zeitung estrong for Frement, asks "why they do not pull down his establishment." Is it thus that Republicanism is to be made sectional ! -Still another party has just taken the field, which will probably run neck and neck with the Fillmoreites.

The Bible Times, a religious weekly of Baltimore, edited by the Rev. Thos H. Stockton, nominates Judge M'Lean as President, and the Hon. Theodore Freinghnysen as Vice President.

- According to The Lyons (N. Y.) Republican, there are not a dezen young men in that town who do

net go for Freinant.
- The editor of The Wellshargh (Va.) Herald avows hinself in favor of gradual emancipation, " solely

out of regard for the prosperity of the white inhabitants of the State."

-An intelligent merchant of this city, at present soourning at Fayetteville, Onondaga Co., N. Y., writes

as lambs. There has been until recently a Know Nothing or Fillmore organization in the village, but it is now broken up, and there are not more than four or five Fillmore men in the piace, in fact the vote of this place will be a arly unarimous for Fremont and Day ton. The Baptint Minister, the Rev. J. B. Smith, not long since delivered an eloquent discourse on the state of affairs at Kansas, to a crowded ancience, which was so in accordance with the public feeling that he has repeated if at Manlins and Kirkville, and has invitations now to repeat at it in other adjoining towns. The pecole here winder that any one can vote for Buchanan or Fillmore, being both looked upon as equal representatives of the State Power. The nullineation doctrines of Fillmore, country as they do from a Northern man, are looked upon with astonishment and digust. From what I can see and serm nearly all the strength in this State which Fillmore here, is to be found in the cities where the Know-Nothing creatinateum are more casily kept up among the your gland dissolute who are at all times ready for a "spree" or a "row." The sentiment of the country is right; good seed has been planted, and we may look for a bountiful harvest in November.

—Messrs, Ullman and Brooke have been at Son-

-Messrs, Ullmann and Brooks have been at Scon ngton, Conn. S. writes us that the audience was mall and ferlore, and the great Hisdoo's speech very dull: "A few such would leave nothing of Pro-Slavery "Natives." His companion was more lively. T. writes from Norwich, Conn., as follows:

writes from Norwich, Conn., as follows:

"The old fires of 1840 are rekindled in Kastern Connecticut. Never did New London County with such intense enthusias mas the name of Fremont excites among the masser here. We had a rousing meeting of our Fremont and Dayton Club ou Monday evening. More than 2,600 freemen were in our Town Hall carrieg the evening: 303 names were added to our Cub, making a total of 1,243 members. Set old Connecticut down at 5,000 majority sure for the Cornecticut down at 5,000 majority sure for the

Correctiont down at 5,000 majority sure for the Pathfinder.

"After telling speeches from Samuel Mott, of Oberlin, Ohio, and Albert Ray, the Club was presented with a spiendid flag from funds of the 'Ladies' Jesse Fremont Fair'). Agreeable to The Tribuse auggestion, this Club willered Dr. D. Wilbur and E. B. Turnbul, esq., to canvass and form Fremont and Dayton Clube in every village in this Congressional District, and these gentlemen are ready to meet ethar wing of the apposition at all times. Will the other Congressional Districts in this State act on the above lint?"

In Cazenovia, C. informs us, the Republican cause is progressing finely, and the Buchanan party being

is progressing finely, and the Buchanan party being gradually wiped out. He says:

"The ren aim of the party were addressed by Gov. Seymour on Saturday evening. He made an excellent Fourth of July address, on the 'Giory of our American Union'—defended the course of the Democratic party generally and himself particularly, for his course on the Maine Law—but when he came to the real issue, the Kansas Question, his hour was up and he had nothing to say. I understand the Governor expects, in this way, to carry the State. He makes no converts here."

- The Union Democrat, a leading and influential Democratic paper, published at Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., this week hauls down the Buchanan dag and hoists that of Frement and Dayton. A correspondent, who signs himself L., comments thereupon

as follows:

"This sudden and unexpected change will carry dismay into the ranks of the dough-faced. Kanaas-Nebraska Democracy in this county—who have been counting largely on the support of this paper and its Free-Soil subscribers. It is believed that its present course was dictated by the united action of the radical Democracy of this county. With this and the other accessions which we are receiving from "Hard-Shells and Anti-Nebraska "Americans," you may count on a pretty evenly drawn ballot in this county between the ardent and indominable Explorer and his Fugilive-Slave-Law competitor, where there was a plurality of about 1,500 for the latter last fall, while Buchanan will be nowhere. George W. Lord, esq., one of our oldest and most promine at lawyers, and Chas. H. Van Wyck, District Attorney of the county, both formerly Democrats, will stump this and the adjoining counties for Free Speech, Free Kansas and Fremont."

—From Troy, Pa., we have the following: as follows:

Free Speech, Free Kansas and Fremont."

-From Troy, Pa., we have the following:

'In looking over The Transe I find you put Pennsylvania down as doubtful for Fremont. I wish to let you know that this is not a doubtful section. I recently spent a few months in Troga Co., and have traveled around a good deal, and I find most every man for Fremost. I am personally acquainted with most of the voters of three townships, and I have seen only one voter that was for Buchanan. Troga Co. will give a great majority for Frement. I saw a German engineer of Potter Co., who says that the Germans are all for Free Kansas and Fremont. Here in Bradford we are wide awake for Fremont, and we will give him our votes with a right good will, if Pennsylvania is lost the northern counties will not be to blame.'

-Dunkick, N. Y., has begun well. See what is

-Dunkirk, N. Y., has begun well. See what is

ur der written: "A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last

ur derwritten:

"A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening in response to a call for all those, irrespective of former affinities, who are now in favor of Free Soil, Free Speech, Freedom, and Fremont. One of our largest halls was filled to overflowing. The Hon. Henry Prendergast of Westfield and others made able speeches. Fremont and the "beautiful Jessie" were indorsed with fremendous cleers. Two years ago this village gave Gov. Clark some 28 votes. This Fall bundreds will testify their abhorence of outraged Kansas and Slavery aggresions by voting for the 1 cble pathfinder, the nation's idol, the people's choice. The Buchanan and Fillmore forces in this place are about equal. We expect to have a large plurality next November, if not a majority over both. Old Chautauque is becoming aroused from her lethargy, and will roll up such a majority for Liberty and Humanity as was never before equaled. The days of the Dark-Lantern party—the upholders of the great nulli-er—are fast drawing to a close, and the "unterrified Democracy" are perfectly appalled. Liberty must, and shall triumph. Heaven speed the cause!

"JUSTUS."

—In Lancaster, Pa., the good work goes bravely on.

-In Lancaster, Pa., the good work goes bravely on. A reliable correspondent says:

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A reliable correspondent says:

"About three months ago there were very strong feelings manifested in favor of both Fillmore and Buchanan. A stranger parsing through here, and feeling the political excitement as it then was, would have thought that Fillmore and Buchanan would have carried everything before them. But, for the sake of Freedom and Humanity, I am happy to state that the people have awakened to a sense of duty, which is giving rise to a general revolution in politics among us. We can muster a strong force of the most staunch and true men, who will give their entire aid and strength for such measures as the restoration of the Missouri Compromise and the establishment of Freedom in Kansas. And since Buchanan has acknowledged that he is no more—since Fillmore has delivered the celebrated Albany nullification speech—since them are the opposition losing ground; many of their leading men, who see that their rights and principles are to be sacrificed, and that they shall be 'subdasd, are now, irrespective of former ties, rushing to the rescue, buckling on their armor for political warfare and shouting for Freedom."

A correspondent in Ionia, Michigan, says:

A correspondent in Ionia, Michigan, says: A correspondent in Ionia, Michigan, says:

"As to politics, the prospect on the side of Justice and Liberty is truly bright. The nomination of Fremont upon the Jeffertonian palitorm proves to be popular and strong beyond our most sanguine expectations; while that of Buchanan, spon the African platform, is heavy and logy. The Republicans are therefore archivesatic and confident, while the Sham Democracy are despondent and discouraged. Michigan is safe for Fremott. 'The world seems turned around' for him, and intent on electing him to the Presidency. It will be done."

-Michigan is on the safe side, and is determined to be among the foremost in the victorious Republicas ranks next November. The subjoined letter is dated

ranks next November. The subjoined letter is dated ranks next November. The subjoined letter is dated Arn Arbor, July 28:

"The cause of Freedom and Fremont goes bravely on in this section of the 'Peninsular State.' The greatest enthusiasm prevails here in favor of the Republican candidates. The Bucharcers have made several ineffectual attempts to have at least a respectable meeting. It is said here by old men that naver since meeting. It is said here by old men that naver since the days of Harrison has the same unbounded zeal been manifested for any political candidate. On Satherday evening Gov. Bingham addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in this city. The Court-House was filled to everiflowing. Gov. B. is a Democrat of the Jackson school, and, as such, was elected several mass to a seat in the State Legislature, and has been twice in Congress, elected by the Democrats. He respect to the succumb to the Slave Power, and has lately been doing good work in the cause of Freedom. His is a candidate for reclection to the gubernatorial chair. His election is a fixed fact. That you may note the signs of the times, a man by the name of McCracken has issued a prespectus for a Filimate paper, to be published here, but his only support, thus far, is from a dozen or two Buchanan Democrats. The Democraty are growing very condial toward the Know-Nothings.

—We have not recorded with due prominer see the fact that John B. Jervis is among the Democrats who have taken decided position in favor of Freedom. Mr. Jervis was two years ago the Democratic candidate.

under date of Angust 4, 1856, as follows:

Stopping a few days at this thriving and beautiful village, I have made inquiries respecting the political condition and prospects of this and the runrounding towns, and finding everything so cheering for Freedom and Frenont, I could not resist the inclination to let and Frenont, I could not resist the inclination to let you know how the pulse of old Onondaga County beats for the cause of humas freedom. There are but five Buchanan men in this Village, and they are apparently ashamed of their cause, for they are as quiet